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THE MARSHALL ✿ NURSERIES ✿



CALIFORNIA FOREST OF BLUE GUMS, EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

S. W. MARSHALL & SON
CORNER OF KERN AND I STREETS
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

IF YOU DO N'T KNOW ==ASK US==

We have been in California a good many years and have had wide opportunities of acquiring information and knowledge of conditions prevailing here, which perhaps you a newcomer, may find to your advantage in planting an orchard or vineyard. We wish you would ask us anything you want to know in our line of business. For instance,

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW:

The best variety of fruit to plant on your land for drying, for canning, or for shipping in the fresh state?

The best sort of grape to plant on your land for raisins, wine or table use?

The economic values of the various Eucalyptus trees for commercial timber purposes?

Special hints on the care, cultivation, pruning, etc., of trees and plants for specific results?

IF SO, ASK US.

Correspondence invited; telephone calls (Main 1078) solicited and a personal visit will be appreciated.

S. W. MARSHALL & SON,

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

MAR 1 1915

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE S. W. Marshall & Son

Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees
Raisin, Wine and Table Grapes
Roses, Palms, Vines and Shrubs
Eucalyptus for Timber Culture



OFFICE AND SALESYARD, CORNER KERN AND I STS.
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.



Phoenix Canariensis. The Canary Island Palm.

A Fruit-Producing Center.



PERHAPS the fruit growers will be interested in the fact that Fresno is the third most important shipping point in the State. The record stands: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Fresno. As a mere statement, this does not carry with it its full significance unless we allow that the population of Fresno is about 30,000, while San Francisco is 400,000, and that of Los Angeles 300,000. Fresno gains her proud position in the world of trade from the fact that she is the centre of the largest production of orchard and vineyard crops in the State. As a matter of fact, the annual volume aggregates \$28,000,000.00.

SUPERIOR NURSERY STOCK.

Allowing for these facts it stands to reason that the commercial demand for high-grade nursery stock has resulted in the production of varieties of fruits that have stood the test in the markets of the world. Hence the orchard trees and vines that are grown by us after years of experience, possess all the essential qualities calculated to meet the prevailing conditions of soil and climate, the elements of strength which cause them to produce fruits commanding first place in the markets of the world.

EUCALYPTUS TREES FOR TIMBER.

Realizing that the San Joaquin valley is destined to see the largest planting and development of Eucalyptus timber culture in the State, we have given the propagation of these valuable Australian trees special attention and have now growing, ready for immediate delivery, a half-million trees of the following varieties, all of which have proved available by reason of their adaptability to our conditions and the availability of their wood for commercial purposes: *E. globulus*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. rostrata*, *E. rudis*, *E. viminalis*, *E. corynocalyx*, *E. crebra*, *E. leucoxylon*, *E. melliodora*, *E. robusta*.

THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL.

Obviously the city beautiful is of quite as much importance as the city commercial. In this connection it is pleasant to note that there is a constant and growing demand for the garden beautiful, with which we have tried to keep pace by growing in large quantities, superb stocks of roses and palms, ornamental trees and shrubs, all of which we are offering at exceptionally low prices.

Appreciating the fact that large plantings will be a feature of the coming season, we desire to impress upon intending planters that we are in a position to render service and make inducements that will save you money and secure your patronage.

S. W. MARSHALL & SON.

Observe when Ordering:

1. Write letters legibly, and always be sure to sign name in full and give postoffice address.

2. Write orders on ORDER SHEET herein enclosed, giving name, postoffice, express or freight office, county and state in full.

3. Always order as early as possible as we make it a rule to fill all orders in the order in which they are received, unless in case where customers desire stock reserved for them for future delivery.

4. In ordering please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to fill with other sorts as nearly similar as possible to any stock that we may be sold out of when order is received.

5. All stock is carefully labeled and packed in the best manner to go to any part of the world, for which a moderate charge is made only sufficient to cover cost of material.

6. We deliver all goods to the carrier free of charge, and in good shape; and can not hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to same after we have secured a receipt from said carrier, but will hold ourselves in readiness to do all in our power to help our customers recover any loss which they might be subject to in this way.

7. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a remittance or satisfactory references.

8. Orders for goods to be sent C. O. D. must be accompanied with at least one-half the amount.

9. Customers receiving goods will please open up same at once and carefully examine and check over each item, should anything be short or unsatisfactory, report immediately and we assure our prompt attention to the matter.

10. Send remittance by bank draft or check; Post Office or Express Money Order or registered letter. Checks on local banks must have exchange added.

11. Always state how you wish goods shipped; whether by freight, express or mail.

12. Address all letters and make all orders payable to:

S. W. Marshall & Son,

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

A Word to the Public.

In the preparation of this Catalogue we have endeavored to eliminate all classes and varieties of stock that are not of general interest to the trade, and to list only such varieties as have been thoroughly tested and found to be worthy of extensive distribution.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have gone over the fruit department with especial care and cut out all varieties that are lacking in any feature that would negative their value as profitable commercial sorts.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the ornamental department, as far as possible, we have listed only varieties that are in general demand, and that grow satisfactorily, especially in this climate.

PRICE LIST.

For the convenience of our patrons we publish annually a complete price list of all the stock enumerated in this catalogue; we also publish quarterly a price list of special offers in new and seasonable stocks. Those desiring to receive these publications will please send us their name and address and we will place same on our mailing list.

HOW WE PACK.

Our packing department is in charge of competent men who know the exact requirement of each article to be transported to any part of the world, and customers can rest assured that when stock leaves us it will be in good shape to safely reach them, barring of course, accidents and neglect in transportation.

HOW WE SHIP.

By express. We always ship by express when requested to do so, but when it is left to our judgment how to ship, we forward only small packages and those going to nearby points by express, except in case of stock liable to suffer from possible delay if shipped by freight. All trees and plants shipped by express will be billed 20 per cent off from regular merchandise rates.

By freight. All large packages unless containing stock of a perishable nature, or a request from customer to ship by express, will be shipped by freight.

By mail. For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles will be sent by mail prepaid, such articles to be charged at full retail prices.

OUR BUSINESS.

The history of our business dates back to 1888, when Mr. S. W. Marshall, the senior member of our firm first launched out in the nursery business in Fresno. Many and wonderful changes have taken place in local conditions since then, and we believe it is with pardonable pride that we announce to our friends and patrons, that Mr. Marshall is still at the head of our firm and that our business is in keeping with the times.

Visitors are invited to call and inspect our stock, and see the newest horticultural creations in the market.

Thanking our many friends and customers for their past favors and trusting that the future may bring us a liberal share of their patronage, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

S. W. Marshall & Son,

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

P. O. Box 652.

Local and long distance Phones. Main 1078. Res. Main 805.

TRUE TO NAME.—Our trees are all budded from bearing trees by expert men under our personal supervision, and every precaution exercised to have them true to name; still with all our caution, mistakes are liable to occur, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all stock which may prove untrue to label, free of charge; or to refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed between our customers and ourselves that under no circumstances shall we be held liable for a greater amount than that originally paid us for the stock that may prove untrue to label.

The Deciduous Fruits.

THE APPLE.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest. Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine; good for table and cooking. July.

Red Astrachan. Large; rich, red color; flesh, white, rich, juicy and highly flavored; tree vigorous and very productive. July to August.



The Bellflower Apple. See page 8.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A Russian apple of fine appearance, large yellow, streaked with red, juicy with rich sub-acid flavor, vigorous and productive. Its dense foliage makes it a good variety for a warm climate. August to November.

Red June. Medium size, oval; deep red, covered with light bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. July to August.

Maidens Blush. Medium size; well shaped; yellow, with red cheek on the sunny-side; flesh white, pleasant sub-acid. August.

Gravenstein. Large, bright yellow, dashed with red and orange; crisp, juicy and highly flavored. August.

AUTUMN.

Red Beitigheimer. (German). Large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; smooth, yellowish-white, shaded with red; flesh white, firm, juicy, sub-acid. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.

Alexander. Very large; deep red or crimson; medium quality, hardy and productive; a good market sort. September to October.

Jonathan. Medium size; light yellow, nearly covered with red, striped and deep red in the sun; tender and juicy, vinous flavor; a good keeper. October to November.

Fall Pippin. Very large; roundish oblong; flesh tender, rich and delicious; tree a strong grower and good bearer, one of the best fall apples. September to October.

Bismarck. Introduced from New Zealand, very large, handsome and showy, color red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific, and bears early, valuable for market. November to January.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish-yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain, tender and crisp; a vigorous grower. October to December.

King of Tompkins County. Large globular; yellowish, mostly shaded with red, striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, rich, juicy, vinous, aromatic; tree a vigorous grower, and prolific. November to February.

Lawver. Large roundish; oblate; deep red covered with small dots, the handsomest of any of the late varieties; flesh white; aromatic; tree hardy; a vigorous grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best late market apples. January to April.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; very productive; flesh yellowish-white; crisp, juicy sub-acid. December to March.

Ben Davis. Medium to large, roundish, sides often unequal; light red and deep red on yellowish ground; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. December to March.

Esopus Spitzenberg. Large, oblong, smooth; nearly covered with red, yellowish ground on shaded side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy with delicious, rich, brisk flavor; tree a good upright grower and healthy. November to February.

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large, roundish; yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, rich, juicy, crisp and highly flavored; generally considered the best winter apple in California. December to March.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong, smooth; lemon color, with blush; flesh tender, juicy, crisp with sprightly sub-acid flavor; an excellent keeper; tree a strong grower and healthy. November to February.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish; pale yellow, purplish red striped in the sun; flesh white mild and pleasant; a good keeper; tree an upright grower. January to May.

Wine Sap. Medium size, roundish, oblong; dark red with traces of yellow in the shade; flesh yellow, crisp and highly flavored. Tree a good bearer. November to February.



The Jonathan Apple. See page 8.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, roundish, oblong; pale yellow with slight blush, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish; tender, crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid, extra high flavor; a good keeper; tree a strong grower and healthy. December to January.

Smith's Cider. Medium size; yellow shaded, striped with red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, pleasant acid. November to January.

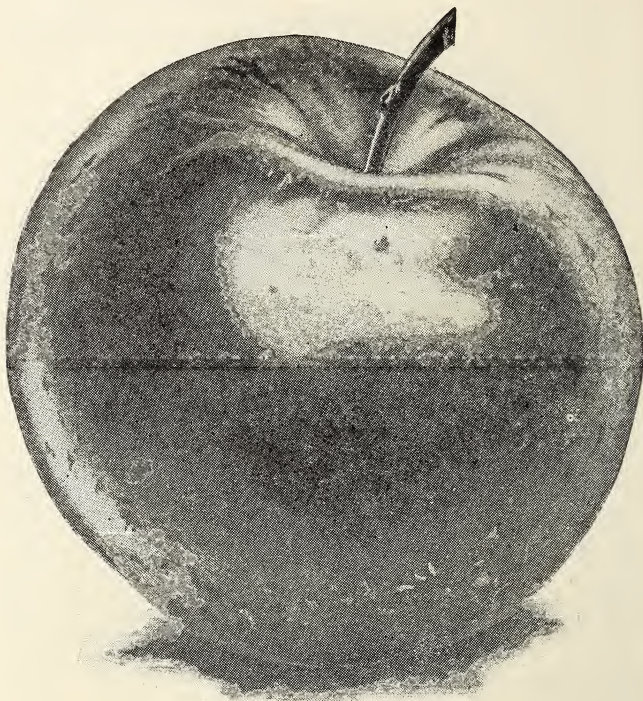
Arkansas Black. Medium to large; round or slightly conical; yellow where not colored with a beautiful dark maroon when not approaching to black; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy; a long keeper; tree a vigorous grower and productive. December to February.

Limber Twig. Medium to large; roundish, oblate; greenish-yellow, shaded and striped with dull crimson; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; a good keeper and very productive.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop. Fruit very large, growing in clusters, roundish ovate; dark rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh yellowish; very hardy. November to January.

Red Siberian. Large; skin pale red and yellow; tree a vigorous grower. September to October.



The King of Tompkins County Apple. See page 8.

Yellow Siberian. Large, roundish oval; light clear yellow. August.

Transcendant. Medium to large, roundish oval; golden yellow, with a rich crimson cheek covered with a delicate white bloom; flesh creamy white, crisp, sub-acid and pleasant. July.

THE PEAR.

SUMMER.

Lawson. Large, brilliant crimson on yellow ground; flesh juicy and crisp; a good shipper on account of its early ripening and striking appearance. It is one of the best market varieties. Ripens in June.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, pale lemon yellow with brown dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy with a rich sweet vinous flavor, resembling the Bartlett; tree a vigorous grower. August.

Bartlett. Large, smooth clear yellow; delicate blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery, highly perfumed, vinous flavor, the best of all summer pears. Valuable for market and canning. August.



The Pitmaston Pear.

Beurre Gifford. Medium; greenish-yellow, marbled with red in the sun, flesh white, melting, vinous; a good early pear. July.

Pitmaston. Fruit very large, skin greenish-yellow with patches of dull russet, lemon color; flesh white, fine grained, very juicy and excellent, last of October and first of November. The tree is a strong grower and fruits when young.

Madaline. Medium; yellowish-green, dotted with brown; flesh juicy, melting, sweet perfumed flavor, a fine early pear. July.

Le Conte. Large, bell shaped; creamy-yellow color; good for canning; tree a strong grower and good bearer. July to August.

AUTUMN.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow and juicy; a good market sort, bears transportation well. October to November.

Beurre Hardy. Large, long, oblate; skin greenish with brown russet; flesh buttery, vinous and highly perfumed; a good grower and bearer; bears transportation well. September to October.

Flemish Beauty. Large; nearly covered with reddish-brown when exposed to the sun; flesh melting and good when picked early and ripened in a house. September.

Howell. Rather large; light waxen yellow, often shaded with minute russet dots; flesh whitish, juicy, brisk, vinous; a vigorous grower and profuse bearer. September.

Seckel. Rather small; brownish-green, becoming dull yellowish-brown, with russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting, with a rich, spicy flavor. September.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large; skin rich, golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinged with yellow on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a distinct quince flavor; tree a vigorous grower and an early and heavy bearer. September.

WINTER.

Easter Beurre. Large; roundish-oval; yellowish-green sprinkled with many russet dots; flesh white, fine grained, buttery melting, juicy and rich. December to March.

Winter Nellis. Medium size; yellowish-green, with gray russet; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, buttery, melting, juicy and rich. November to January.

P. Barry. Large, elongated; skin deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and rich, an early and prolific bearer. December to January.

Winter Bartlett. Resembles the Bartlett; fruit large, perfectly smooth and covered with brown dots; flesh is tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nellis, it is undoubtedly the most valuable late variety. December to January.

THE QUINCE.

Orange. Fruit large; yellow; valuable for flavoring and preserving, very popular. October.

Champion. Fruit large; yellow; flesh tender and delicious; a heavy bearer. November.

Rea's Mammoth. Fruit very large; strong grower and productive; a fine quince. October.

West's Mammoth. Large; fine flavored and coreless. October.

THE CHERRY.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) Very large; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, dotted with deep red and dark crimson; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet, an enormous bearer. June.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purplish black, flesh purplish, thick, juicy and very rich; tree a remarkably vigorous grower and abundant bearer. June.

May Duke. Large; rich, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. May to June.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and rich; a vigorous grower and very productive. Last of May.

Centennial. Large, slightly oblate; amber with deep crimson marblings; flesh firm, sweet and rich; quality best; an excellent keeper. June.

Lewelling, (Black Republican.) Large; black; with purple flesh; sweet. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow with bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; tree an erect, vigorous grower and very productive. June.

Bing. A new black cherry; size very large, blackish-purple; flesh very solid, the finest flavor; tree upright, thrifty grower, very hardy and productive, a fine variety for shipping and the market.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and acid, productive and late. August.

THE PLUM.

Climax. This is well named the "King of Plums," its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance places it in the lead among early shipping plums; fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and remarkably productive. June.

Cherry Plum. Medium; pale red; flesh greenish, soft, sweet, juicy, sub-acid. July.

Green Gage. Rather small; round; yellowish-green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, excellent flavor. July.

Peach Plum. Very large; skin light brownish-red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, sprightly; separates freely from the stone. July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large; oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone; tree a moderate grower and productive. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; skin of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; juicy but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking, very showy and when fully ripe a most attractive dessert plum. August.

Red Egg. Large; oval; light yellow, thin white bloom; flesh firm, juicy and sweet when fully ripe, adheres to the stone. August.

Jefferson. Large; oval; greenish-yellow, with reddish cheek; flesh deep orange, very rich and juicy; highly flavored and luscious, separates from the stone. August.

Washington. Very large, roundish oval; green slightly tinged with yellow when ripe; flesh firm, sweet, mild, very rich and luscious; parts freely from the stone; vigorous. August.

Victoria. Large; light reddish-purple; flesh yellow and pleasant; clings to the stone; very productive. August.

Columbia. Very large, brownish-purple with blue bloom; flesh orange; rich and sweet; parts from the stone. August.

Clyman. Medium; mottled reddish-purple with beautiful blue blooms; free stone; flesh firm, dry and sweet; fruit resembles the peach plum, but smaller. July.

Prunus Simoni. Large, flattened; bright red or dark cinnabar color; flesh fine apricot yellow; firm, rich, sweet and delicious, with a strong pineapple flavor; very small stone. September.

Kelsey Japan. Very large; heart-shaped, skin mixed yellow and purple color covered with bloom; flesh yellow, very firm and clings somewhat to the pit, which is very small, and very often partly surrounded by a cavity; good when fully ripe. September.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum.) Large and globular; color dark red, with a thin bloom of lilac shade; flesh dark red from skin to pit; firm and of good flavor; pit very small. July.

Burbank. Large, almost globular; rich cherry red, slightly mottled



The Wickson Plum.

and dotted with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet and agreeable flavor; pit very small. July.

Blue Damson. Small; oval; skin purple; flesh melting; rather tart; a good canning variety. October.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit of large size; skin dark purple; tree a strong grower and good bearer; excellent for preserves. October.

Wickson. Originated with Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, California. It is a cross between the Satsuma and the Kelsey Japan. Tree is a strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit resembles the Kelsey Japan, but more symmetrical; flesh amber; very juicy and pleasant flavor; pit small; a fine keeper and good as a shipping variety. July.

Tragedy. Medium size; elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish-green, very rich and sweet; parts freely from the pit, the first large plum to ripen; very fine and valuable for Eastern shipment. June.

Silver Prune. A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles, but is much more productive; fruit very large and superior flavor; excellent for drying. September.

French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size; egg-shaped; violet purple; very sweet, rich and sugary; very prolific bearer; the most extensively planted of any prune, it being the standard variety for drying. August.

Robe de Sargent. Medium size; oval; skin, deep purple, approaching black, and covered with thin bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, adheres slightly to the stone; valuable for drying. September.

Imperial. This is a new prune and is highly recommended by those who have fruited it. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower, resembling the French prune in general habits. The fruit is large; flesh greenish-yellow and very sweet; skin purple, with dark blue bloom; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French prune, is larger and makes equally as sweet and highly flavored dried fruit. August.



French Prune. Sugar Prune.

Hungarian. Very large, oval; violet red; fine flavor; tree an abundant bearer, fruit often growing double; good for market. June.

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune.) Medium; oval; dark purple with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet, delicious; parts from the stone; tree vigorous and productive; good for drying. September.

Sugar. This new creation of Burbank's has probably attracted more attention among horticulturists than any other prune of recent introduction; possesses all the good qualities of the French Prune with its bad qualities entirely absent; fruit runs very even in size; grows three times as large, and it ripens fully a month earlier than the French, this fact alone making it a valuable acquisition. The tree is a vigorous grower, and having unusually large foliage it ought to prove very valuable in the interior valleys. Skin very tender, dark purple when matured, covered with thick, white bloom; cures as easily as the French prune; flesh is yellow, tender and sweet. August.

German. Medium size; long, oval and swollen on one side; skin purple, with thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green and sweet, with a peculiar, pleasant flavor; separates readily from the stone. August.

THE APRICOT.

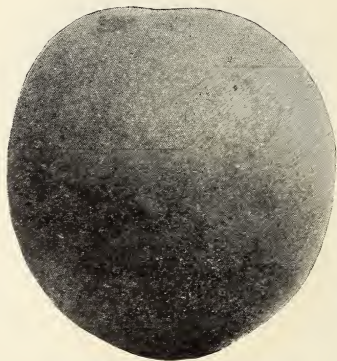
New Castle Early. Medium in size; round; rich golden yellow with brilliant red cheek in the sun; freestone; sweet and rich; tree a regular heavy bearer and healthy, a good shipper. May and June.

✓ **Large Early Montgamet.** Fruit large resembling the Braggetti's French in size and color, but it is earlier in ripening; in habit of growth the tree has a weeping tendency having long slender branches; its early ripening makes it valuable for market, as well as an excellent drying variety.

✓ **Saint Ambroise.** Large; deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy; one of the largest and finest early apricots.

Routier Peach. Fruit very large, rather flattened and compressed on its sides with a well marked suture; skin orange yellow; flesh of a fine saffron yellow color; juicy, rich and highly flavored, this apricot is a valuable acquisition and one of the best apricots in existence. When dried it is of a deep, golden yellow color, its large size and fine color render it very attractive in the dried state.

Moorpark. Very large; yellowish-green, marked with numerous dark brown specks, slightly red on sunnyside; flesh bright orange; parts freely from pit; popular variety in north coast counties, an excellent variety for canning and drying. but not a sure bearer.



The Royal Apricot.

Royal. A French variety; medium; oval, slightly compressed; pale yellow with red blush on sunny side; flesh light orange color with rich vinous flavor; thrives well throughout this State, and more extensively planted than any other variety; good shipper and excellent for canning and drying. June to July.

Blenheim. Fruit medium to large, oval; orange yellow, juicy and rich flesh; trees are early and regular bearers of good crops, and have an abundance of foliage thoroughly protecting the fruit; an excellent market variety and in great demand. June to July.

Hemskirk. Large, roundish; flesh bright orange yellow; tender and juicy, very highly flavored, a standard variety in California. June to July.

Tilton. Originated by Mr. Tilton of Lemoore, Kings County, California, said to be a sure and prolific bearer, fruit medium, rounded and firm; flesh is of a light orange yellow color; adheres slightly to the pit; flavor excellent; tree a free and vigorous grower; a good shipper and much in demand by the canners.

THE PEACH.

Admiral Dewey. A perfect freestone, has a good form and bright color, flesh is yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower and very hardy and productive. Said to be the very best early freestone in cultivation. June to July.

Alexander. Fruit medium large; greenish-yellow, nearly covered with deep red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; bears transportation well; pit partially free; a good early variety. June.

Brigg's Red May. Fruit medium to large; round; white skin with rich red cheek; flesh greenish-white, melting, rich and juicy; stone partially free; a good early variety. June.

Early Crawford. Very large, oblong, swollen; suture shallow; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and excellent; tree very healthy and productive. One of the most largely planted varieties in California. July.



The Lovell Peach.

Elberta. Very large; bright yellow, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree uniform, a regular bearer and vigorous grower. A good drying peach and one of the very best market varieties, always commanding the top price; perfect freestone. July to August.

Foster. Large; yellow, highly colored; flesh firm and rich; good flavor, small pit perfectly free; excellent for drying, canning or shipping; earlier than Early Crawford. July.

Late Crawford. Very large, roundish; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; a most popular, widely known variety; one of the very best yellow freestones. August.

Lovell. Large; skin yellow; flesh fine, firm, solid, clear yellow to the pit; tree a good grower and bearer; good for canning, shipping and drying; considered by most growers to be the best freestone on the market. August.

Hale's Early. Medium to large; green skin, mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet; freestone; good shipper. July.

Muir. Fruit large to very large; perfect freestone; flesh clear yellow, very dense, rich and sweet; pit small; tree a good bearer and strong grower; a good shipper and canner and excellent for drying because of its sweetness and density of flesh; equalled only by Lovell. August.

Salway. A large peach of English origin; creamy yellow with a brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet. A standard late peach, excellent for canning and drying, growing more in favor with the orchardists. September.

Strawberry. Medium, oval; skin white, almost wholly marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and delicately flavored; freestone. July.



The Phillips' Cling Peach.

Susquehanna. Large, nearly globular; suture half round; skin rich yellow nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; tree healthy and very productive; very popular, excellent for drying; freestone. August.

Wheatland. Very large, round; yellow shaded red; flesh yellow, firm, melting and juicy, rich and sweet; tree a rapid grower and heavy bearer; fruit ripens between Early and Late Crawfords; one of the largest and finest flavored freestones and superior to either of these two varieties; excellent for shipping, canning or drying.

Yellow St. John. Large, roundish; orange yellow with deep red cheek; flesh juicy sweet and highly flavored; freestone; the earliest yellow peach. July.

CLINGSTONES.

Heath Cling. The most popular white cling grown in California; skin creamy splashed with red; flesh white, very tender, juicy and sweet; fine for canning and preserves. September.

Levy's Late. Fine cling of very large size; skin deep yellow with rich red cheek on one side; flesh deep yellow; firm, juicy, sweet and melting; slightly vinous; late, excellent market and canning variety. September.

McKevitt's Cling. Large; white; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored; white to the pit. Tree a remarkably strong grower and free from all disease; an excellent shipping and canning variety. September.

Phillip's Cling. Fine, large, yellow; flesh firm, yellow; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small, preferred by canners to any other variety of cling: its firmness, fine texture of flesh and lateness, not ripening until September, when other clings are practically harvested, makes a demand for this variety far ahead the supply.

Rumyan's Orange Cling. Fruit very large, with dark crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, sugary with a rich vinous flavor; tree an immense bearer and not subject to mildew; a splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying. August.

Seller's Orange Cling. Very large, rich golden color; one of the very best clings; tree thrifty and a very heavy bearer. August.

Tuscan Cling. A very large yellow cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor. A good shipping and canning peach and very desirable on account of its earliness. August.

McDevitt's Cling. Large; skin yellow, becoming red when ripe; flesh firm and solid, superior in flavor and a good shipper. Last of August.

THE NECTARINE.

Advance. Large; round; green skin, blotched with red on sunny side; flesh greenish-white and very sweet; tree a vigorous grower and productive; ships well. June.

Boston. Large, oval; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; slightly sub-acid; a shy bearer. July.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep, rich violet in the sun; flesh tender, white, juicy, sugary and delicious. This is by far the best variety introduced. August.

New White. Large; skin greenish-white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone small and free; one of the best varieties for drying. July.

Dawnton. Large; roundish-oval; skin pale green with deep violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting, rich and good; a freestone. July.

Early Newington. Large; roundish-ovate; skin pale green, but nearly covered with bright red and coated with thin bloom; flesh greenish white, deep red at stone; juicy, sugary, rich and good; a clingstone. July.

Hardwick. Very large; roundish; skin pale green, with deep violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly marked with red at the stone; melting, rich, highly flavored; a good freestone. August.

AUSTRALIAN MOHOGANY FOR PROFIT.

It is not generally known that Australian Eucalyptus lumber is quite generally listed in the American lumber trade as "Australian Mahogany." Especially is this true of the darker colored woods, such as *Eucalyptus rostrata*, *E. corinocalyx*, etc. Of late nothing has commanded wider attention than Eucalyptus timber culture, which has induced us to grow an unusually large stock of Eucalyptus varieties well calculated to meet the requirements of the markets for hardwoods. See list on page 43.

The Nut Fruits.

THE ALMOND.

Jordan. This new sort is the famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut growers. First introduced by Mr. John Rock of Niles, California, and later by the United States Department of Agriculture. The nuts are long and hard shelled; the kernels are single, narrow, long and plump. The tree is a strong and thrifty grower and heavy bearer. Best market variety when properly prepared.

Harriet's Seedling (or Commercial). Originated at Visalia, California; very large; soft shell; nut long and quite large; kernel sweet; tree handsome, vigorous and prolific.

I. X. L. Nuts large, uniform in size; hulls easily; shells very soft; bears evenly over the tree; an upright grower; highly recommended.

Ne Plus Ultra. A large, long nut; soft shell; hulls free; a heavy and regular bearer; an excellent variety.

Nonpareil. Tree a strong, sturdy grower, similar to the I. X. L., but not as stocky and with smaller leaves; shell thin; fine quality.

King's Soft Shell. Originated at San Jose, California; shell very thin and soft; a regular and prolific bearer.

Lauguedoc. A well known and standard variety; nut large and kernel sweet; very extensively planted.

Drake's Seedling. Originated with Mr. Drake at Suisun, Solano county, California; shell soft; nut plump, with mostly double kernels; hulls easily and does not need bleaching; an abundant bearer.

THE BUTTERNUT.

Grown extensively in the eastern states for ornament and timber; produce large, oblong nuts; kernel rich and sweet; of a peculiar but pleasant flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and of splendid habit. A very desirable street or avenue tree.

THE CHESTNUT.

Chestnuts thrive best in a moist and cool climate. They are fine ornamental trees and produce nuts of excellent quality, and of quite a commercial importance, especially in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where they receive the greatest attention and reach a very high state of development.

American Sweet. Nuts superior and sweeter than any of the large European varieties, but smaller. Very fine as a shade tree.

Japan Mammoth. Immense size, and of fine flavor; the burrs contain as many as five nuts; the tree is similar in habit and growth to the Italian chestnut; it yields fruit in two years after planting. seedlings vary in size and shape as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are not so reliable as grafted trees.

Numbo. Originated with Mahlon Moon, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, from seeds of an imported tree. Tree a good grower, close compact head; nuts large, handsome and fine flavor.

Paragon. Originated in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Tree hardy, spreading, vigorous and very productive; nuts very large, three to five in burr; kernels fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Said to be the most widely planted and the most uniformly successful variety in the United States.

Spanish. Introduced from Europe; strong grower and very productive and valuable for ornament and fruit. Not much larger than the American Sweet.

THE FILBERT.

Shrub like trees of easy culture, producing nuts of various shapes and sizes; of excellent quality and much liked by everyone for their fine flavor. They are found growing wild in the mountains of California, but the best varieties are imported from Europe.

THE PECAN.

Pecans are exceedingly profitable, producing annually large crops of fine oblong, very thin-shelled nuts, with large, crisp and sweet kernels, which are used very extensively in confectionery. There is a growing demand for this nut, and anyone planting out trees for commercial purposes should get good grafted sorts, as they bear earlier and are much more reliable.

Papershell. One of the best varieties; nut large and sweet; a sure bearer, tree a rapid grower, attaining a growth of a hundred feet.

THE PISTACHIO.

The Pistachio thrives and fruits well in California, making a magnificent oak-like tree; very desirable as an ornamental tree, and producing nuts in great abundance and of excellent quality. This nut is much sought after by confectioners, and usually commands a very high price in the market.

THE SHELLBARK.

A sturdy, upright and lofty grower; tree valuable for timber and for the nuts, which are produced in great quantity.

Hale's Shellbark. Nuts large and thin shelled; kernel rich and fine flavored, equalled by no other variety.

THE WALNUT.

Last in alphabetical arrangement, but by no means last in importance commercially, is the walnut. California grown walnuts are now a staple product all over the United States, and in sections where soil and climate conditions are favorable, they have proven to be a very profitable crop.

A Bijou. Nuts enormously large; shell thin; kernel very sweet, excellent variety.

American Black. A rapid growing tree of gigantic, spreading habit, excellent for shade and timber, producing big crops of large, thick-shelled nuts; kernels sweet and highly flavored.

California Black. A variety indigenous to this state; an excellent shade and avenue tree; nuts smaller than the American.

Ford's Improved. Grown from the seed of the Santa Barbara Soft Shell by Geo. W. Ford of Santa Ana, California. This nut is similar to its parent but of superior quality, and commanding several cents more per pound in the market.

Placentia Perfection. A new variety originated by J. B. Neff of Anaheim, California; tree a vigorous grower and very productive; nuts of good form and excellent quality; promises to become the leading commercial variety.

Praeperturien. Fruits when very young, very productive and regular; flowers late, and is therefore not affected by the frost.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Originated by James Sexton of Santa Barbara, California; nut large; kernel sweet; shell easily broken; tree a vigorous grower, an early and abundant bearer.

The Figs.

Since the earliest settlement in California, up to the present time, fig trees have been more or less planted, until perhaps today they are successfully grown in a more widely distributed area than any other fruit.

ADRIATICS.

To this class of figs belong all the varieties planted along the coast of California by the Spanish fathers in the early development of the country. Many of these varieties have proven of such commercial value that they are found growing in large quantities throughout the State.

Brown Turkey. Very large; color violet brown; the earliest large fig on the market. June.

Mission. Large, black fig, most common in California; tree a good grower and heavy bearer. July.

San Pedro White. The largest early fig in existence; excellent flavor and sweetness; skin golden yellow, shaded green, very palatable; most valuable shipping variety in the green state. June to July.

San Pedro Black. Very large, elongated; ovate; skin smooth; violet black with green neck; pulp red, tinted with violet; one of the largest of figs; excellent for table use. June to July.

White Adriatic. Fruit very large; skin greenish-yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is of carnation red color; exceedingly aromatic; more extensively planted than any other variety for drying purposes.

White Endich. Medium sized white fig; skin thin, golden yellow when fully ripe; pulp white, slightly tinted with rose toward the center; tree a rapid grower and an enormous bearer; best fig for preserving and pickling. August to November.

CAPRIS.

Capris must be grown in connection with every Smyrna fig orchard; ratio being about five capris to each acre of Smyrnas. This is a very extensive group covering a wide range of territory and embracing a great many species and varieties, none of them, however, producing edible fruit, and aside from making a handsome shade tree, are absolutely worthless, except when grown in connection with the Smyrnas.

✓ **Capri No. 1.** A very rapid vigorous grower of spreading habit and very large leaved; produces good crops perpetually, rendering it valuable in carrying the generations of *Blastophaga* through, from one season to the next.

✓ **Capri No. 2.** A very upright grower, branches very slender, leaves small; produces an abundance of the Profichi crop, maturing somewhat later than the No. 1, in which its value principally lies, as it lengthens the season of caprification of the Smyrna fig.

✓ **Capri No. 3.** A decidedly distinct variety, branches much heavier and more closely than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated, the earliest and largest and best Capri now on the market.

SMYRNAS.

This is another very extensive group, including the finest imported figs, but all of a worthless character, unless grown in connection with the Capri trees. The trees all produce fruit, which drops off when half grown, unless fertilized by the *Blastophaga*. In planting out trees of this group it must be born in mind that the Capri fig must also be planted, otherwise the trees will not mature their fruit.

Calimyrna. Large to very large, turbinate, pyriform; very short, stalk short, ribs distinct; orifice large; of a pale ochre color; and widely open when the fig is mature, and before shriveling; skin lemon yellow, pulp pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large; yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness surpassed by no other fig. Tree of spreading habit; leaves medium to large and five lobed; the fruit dries readily, and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry, when it falls, requiring, when placed on the trays, only from two to three days' exposure to the sun; this is the world-famed fig of commerce.

Bardajic. Derives its name from its close resemblance to the form of a water jug used by the people of Smyrna; very large; obovate acute pyriform; neck long, stalk long; skin very thin, grayish-green; ribs distinct, light gray, sprinkled with small dots of the same color; orifice deep red; pulp rich, deep crimson, seeds fertile and numerous; tree a compact grower and of very spreading habit; leaves large and usually five lobed, magnificent table fig and the largest of the Smyrna class.

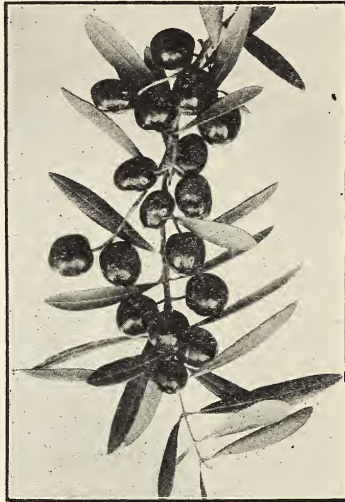
Kassaba. Medium to large, almost globulous, somewhat flattened at the apex; short neck and stalk; orifice decidedly large and open; skin pale green; pulp reddish-pink; seeds fertile, small; a magnificent fig in the fresh state. It dries well, but the fruit ripens late. Tree a beautiful, upright grower, without question the handsomest of the Smyrna varieties.

The Olive.

Manzanillo, (Spanish). Among the olives of Southern Spain, especially around Seville, the Manzanillo is highly prized for pickling and oil; fruit very large, of a deep black color, dotted with black specks when fully ripe; tree is a straggling, weeping grower; one of the best olives for this valley; very hardy and prolific and regular bearer; makes a fine pickle, and produces oil of a very high grade.

Mission, (Spanish). This old standard sort introduced by the Spanish Padres, is probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety; fruit medium to large; makes an excellent pickle, either green or ripe; as well as a superior oil; tree is a handsome, upright grower, and although rated as a shy bearer, it has not been so in the San Joaquin Valley.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the olive generally grown in the south of Spain, produces the finest oil of commerce; fruit medium; deep black; tree a rapid grower and an immense bearer; branches weeping, grows well on the coast and in the interior; yields an abundant supply of oil of the very best grade, and makes a finely flavored pickle.



The Manzanillo Olive.

Obliza. This is an exceedingly large olive; oval, but broad and rounded at both ends; borne in clusters on the stems; the tree is a good grower; branches are somewhat inclined to droop; foliage large, thick and of a deep, dark green color; very hardy and productive, and worthy of extensive cultivation; excellent for pickles and will find a ready sale in this state; the fruit presenting a very fine appearance.

Sevillano, (Spanish). The tree is a strong grower; leaves green, greenish-white on the under side; the largest of olives and the variety exported from Spain under the name of the "Queen Olive." When ripe of a bluish-black color; the flesh adheres to the pit, a regular bearer; a fine olive for pickling; ripens early; its large size, fine flavor and the fact that it pickles easy, is sure to cause it to be in demand.

Uvaria. (French). A valuable olive for oil; grows on rich and poor soil, and its production is good on either; the fruit is of medium size, borne in clusters; when fully ripe it is of a dark blue color.

Rubra. Fruit medium size; bears heavy and regular crops; it is best suited for oil, but is also used for pickling; tree a vigorous upright grower and bears very young.

Redding Picholine. A small olive, valuable for oil.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

THE MULBERRY.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit large, black and slightly acid; tree a rapid grower; valuable both for fruit and shade.

Lick's American. Originated by James Lick; fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor; tree a vigorous grower and makes a fine shade.

New American. Fruit large; black and very sweet; tree a rampant grower, with dense foliage; good for avenue planting.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

English. Fruit very large, deep black, juicy and aromatic with a rich, sub-acid flavor; tree of slow growth and irregular habit; the best variety for preserves. June to October.

Italian. Valuable tree for shade and timber; leaves large, excellent for silk worms.

THE PERSIMMON.

American. The American persimmon is found growing spontaneously throughout the Eastern and Southern states; the fruit is small and of good quality, but not edible until thoroughly frosted.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Dai Dai Maru. Fruit very large, round, oblate, somewhat flattened; color light yellow, deepened slightly at the apex; flesh delicious, firm, juicy and very good; seedless. November.

Hachiya. Fruit very large; oblong; conical, pointed toward the apex; skin dark, brightened with occasional dark spots or blotches near the apex; flesh yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; very few seeds, a valuable variety, considered one of the best, dried quite extensively in Japan. November.

Hyakume. Fruit very large, slightly oblate; skin orange yellow; flesh rusty brown, with many purple or dark spots and but few seeds; ripens early; juicy and sweet. October.

Tane Nashi. Very large, broadly oblong, pointed; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; seedless; quality very fine; tree a vigorous grower and very prolific; a good market variety. November.

Tsuro No Ko. Medium, oblong, pointed; skin bright orange, changing to red; yellow rusty, thickly spotted with purplish black dots; seeds long and pointed; ripens very early and, like all the rusty flesh persimmons, is much sweeter and juicier than the seedless, yellow fleshed varieties. October.

Yemon. Fruit is large, oblate, tomato shaped, more or less square in outline, folded at apex; skin light yellow, changing to dull red; flesh deep yellow; seedless or nearly so; quality firm, one of the best; ripens in October, but improves by keeping until very soft. When fully ripened, one of the most delicious persimmons extant.

THE POMEGRANATE.

Papershell. Large; flesh sweet and juicy and of excellent quality; good for home use, but will not stand shipping.

Spanish Ruby. Large; skin thick, pale yellow, with crimson cheek, flesh highly colored, aromatic and very sweet; a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; an excellent market variety; ships well.

Wonderful. Very large; skin highly colored, golden red; flesh rich garnet, sweet and of exquisite flavor, ripens early; the best variety for shipping to eastern markets.

The Citrus Fruits.

THE CITRON.

Citron of Commerce. Fruit large, weighing four to five pounds, oblong; skin light yellow, smooth and glossy; the tree is of a dwarf, compact habit with large glossy leaves; the fruit is prepared for market by immersing in brine for several months, after which it is thoroughly washed and put in a hot syrup and after standing for a few weeks, is cooked and cooled alternately, until thoroughly crystallized.

THE LEMON.

Eureka. Medium size; sweet rind, an excellent keeper.

Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind; very acid, almost seedless; fruit uniform; tree a vigorous grower and very productive; the best for commercial purposes.

Villa Franca. Fruit oblong; rind thin and sweet; pulp acid and juicy; very few seeds; tree a thrifty grower, of a spreading habit; thornless; the best for general planting as it will stand a lower temperature than any other variety.

THE LIME.

Mexican. This variety is of a dwarf habit and is much used for hedges, very prolific bearer, producing fruit the third year; equal in every respect to the imported Mexican.

Tahiti. A vigorous grower; fruit much larger than the Mexican, very ornamental, but of inferior quality.

THE ORANGE.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large; pulp and skin of fine texture; very solid and few seeds; ripens late; tree thornless and of rather a dwarf habit, and inclined to overbear. It is, next to the Washington Navel, the most widely distributed variety in California.

Ruby Blood. A new orange of superior quality, tree a strong grower and thornless; fruit rather below medium size; nearly round, skin very thin and smooth; pulp in March and April a ruby red; a good grower and bearer.

Thomson's Improved Navel. Originated by A. C. Thomson of Duarte, fruit of medium size; the rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture, said to be two weeks earlier than the Washington Navel, and for this reason, much in demand by growers.



The Lisbon Lemon Tree.

Valencia Late. This orange resembles the paper skin St. Michael in color and firmness; it is oblong and larger; it is very late in ripening, so that it can be shipped after the other varieties are gone; one of the best keeping varieties on the market.

Washington Navel. The most valuable of all the foreign varieties introduced; large sized, juicy and sweet; perfectly seedless and the most profitable variety now on the market.

THE POMELO.

Marsh's Seedless. Medium sized; smooth skin; glossy lemon color; pulp juicy and sweet; seedless and of excellent color; fruit will hang on the tree until October without losing any of its fine flavor.

Triumph. Fruit medium size; skin clear, smooth and fine grained; juicy and well flavored; very few seeds; tree bears very young; one of the best varieties.

THE LOQUAT.

Advance. Fruit very large, from two to three inches in length and one and a half in diameter; the fruit is pear-shaped, borne in large clusters, turning to bright orange yellow when fully ripe; flavor very distinct and exceedingly sweet when fully matured.

Premier. Fruit salmon color; oval; large, but not as large as Advance, sweet with a rather peculiar but attractive flavor.

Victor. The largest of Mr. C. P. Taft's introductions, color pink to red, probably the best variety for canning and jellies.

The Grapes.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Agawam. One of the best of the red varieties; bunches good size; berries tender and juicy.

Brighton. Bunches large and loosely set; berries large, round coppery red; flesh rich and sweet; quality and flavor unexcelled.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries round, of a coppery red color; vinous and rich.

Concord. Large, black grape; bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant; an old favorite.

Delaware. One of the most desirable garden varieties; ripens with the Concord; bunches small and compact; berries small, violet-red, sweet and highly flavored.

Eaton. Bunches very large and compact; berries large, round covered with thick, blue bloom; skin thick; a very showy grape and worthy of a place in the home garden.

Goethe. Bunches medium; berries large; skin thin, yellowish-green, tinged with red; flesh tender, melting, sweet and delicious; ripens late.

Green Mountain. The earliest white grape; bunches medium with small berries and few seeds; sweet and highly flavored; a good grower and very productive, should be included in every garden collection.

Isabella. Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black; oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.

Moore's Diamond. A most desirable new white grape, originated in Brighton, New York; bunches large; berries greenish-white with yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds; the best of all the white varieties.

Niagara. Bunches medium; berries large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, but tough; pale yellow with whitish bloom; flesh tender and sweet, and highly flavored; vine vigorous and productive; one of the best white grapes.

Pierce. A remarkable giant leaved and very prolific variety, or rather sport of the Isabella, produced by J. P. Pierce of Santa Clara, California. The berries, like leaves, are of extraordinary size, and when ripe the fruit is exceedingly sweet and strongly aromatic; berries bluish-black when fully matured; commands a ready sale in the market, the demand exceeding the supply; for size and quality it can not be surpassed by any of the American varieties.

Worden. Bunches very large and compact, berries large and black.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Black Ferrera. Bunches large, shouldered, loosely set; berries large, oval; skin thin, black with violet bloom; flesh sweet, crackles; a most delicious table grape; valuable for shipping.

Black Malvoise. Vine a strong grower; berries large, oblong; reddish black with faint bloom; flesh juicy, rich and highly flavored; an immense bearer and excellent table grape as well as one of the best wine grapes.

Black Morocco. Bunches very large, rather compact; heavily shouldered; berries very large, black and fleshy; skin thick, a good market variety; stands transportation well.

Burger. A German variety; produces a light white wine; an immense bearer; does well on light soil.

Cornichon Black. Bunches long and loose; berries oval, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm with pleasant flavor; a desirable variety for shipping and marketing; ripens late.

Cornichon White. Resembles the above, only the skin is white and not so thick; a good table grape.

Emperor. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer; bunches very large, long and loose shouldered; berries large, oblong, deep rose colored, covered with light bloom; firm; skin thick. One of the most profitable late varieties to plant for market; its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color, cause it to be in great demand in the Eastern markets; withstands rain better than any other variety.

Fehér Zago. Vine a vigorous grower and immense bearer; very hardy and exceedingly productive in sandy and heavy soils; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish-green; good for wine or raisins; very extensively planted.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm and sweet; an old standard variety, well advertised and always commands a good price in the Eastern markets and as a table grape more extensively planted than any other variety.

Grenache. Strong growing variety; berries bluish-black; excellent grape; producing a high grade wine.

Gros Colman. Bunches large, cylindrical; loose; berries very large, spherical, slightly flattened; skin thin; very dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with a pleasant vinous flavor; ripens in October; without doubt a valuable shipping grape; its large size, good keeping qualities and delicious flavor all combine to bring it into prominence as a desirable market and table variety.

Malaga. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds, compact, shouldered; berries very large, oval; yellowish-green; skin thick, fleshy; one of the best shipping grapes, always commanding a good price in the Eastern markets; makes a second quality of raisin.

Mataro. Bunches good size; berries round, black; an excellent claret grape; it is placed by the best French authorities in the front rank of red wine grapes; very prolific and a good grower.

Mission. Bunches shouldered; berries medium, round, purple-black, sweet and delicious; this is the old well known grape first grown in California. An excellent variety for claret.

Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches long and loose, shouldered; berries oblong, bright yellow when fully matured; transparent, covered with white bloom; fleshy with thick skin; very sweet and decidedly musky; the leading raisin grape of California.

Muscatel Gordo Blanco. Bunches large, compact, shouldered, berries round; skin thin; flesh juicy and sweet; claimed by some to be a more heavy and regular bearer than the Muscat of Alexandria. An excellent raisin grape.

Rose of Peru. Vine a strong grower; bunches very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety. A good shipper.

Sabal Kanski. Said to be the Imperial table grape of Russia. A very handsome, large, coppery-red, oval grape, tapering at the ends; bunches immense, often weighing eight pounds; flesh sweet and crackling; a much superior grape to the Tokay in flavor, and on account of its firmness undoubtedly a good shipping variety.

Sultana. Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber-colored; seedless; makes fine seedless raisins; vine an immense bearer; grows on sandy soils, producing large crops.

Thompson Seedless. Vine an enormous bearer and rapid grower; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow; firm, oval, seedless; skin thin; much larger than the Sultana; this variety is attracting a great deal of attention in this Valley. It is preferred to the Sultana, having many qualities superior to it, the raisins are of a very superior quality and are in good demand. A very early shipping grape, ripening in July. As a sherry grape, much can be said in its favor.

Zante Currant. Bunches large, loose; berries round, very small, seedless; skin thin, black covered with blue bloom; sweet, juicy and highly flavored; this is the currant of commerce.

Zinfandel. Bunches long and compact; berries round, dark purple; good for claret.

The Small Fruits.

BLACKBERRIES.

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and very good; ripens fully two weeks before any other variety, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Erie. Very productive; of large size; coal-black; solid; ripens early.

Kittatiny. Fruit large, roundish, conical; rich, glossy black, firm juicy, sweet and excellent. The variety almost exclusively planted for market.

Mammoth. This berry in growth is entirely unlike any other blackberry plant known; canes are large and turn a deep red color when exposed to the sun. It is a strong trailing grower, sometimes making a growth of twenty feet or more in a season. Foliage is large and thick of a deep green color; plants very productive and early; ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds; fruit enormously large, sometimes measuring from two and one fourth to two and one half inches long; the largest blackberry known; globules large; seeds small and soft; core small and very soft, fine flavor, very sweet when fully ripe.

Wilson Junior. A very large, early berry of fine flavor and has excellent shipping qualities.

CURRENTS,

Cherry. Well known and popular, large berries, short bunches, bright sparkling crimson, rather acid in flavor.

Fay's Prolific. The leading red variety, a regular and prolific bearer, bunches and berries large, bright and sparkling, less acid than the Cherry.

White Grape. The best white currant; bunch and berry large, a beautiful, translucent white of extra fine quality, especially valuable for home use.

DEWBERRIES.

Gardena. The Gardena has proven itself a most valuable fruit for Southern California, it is remarkably early, ripening in April and May, and in productiveness a surprise to fruit growers. The fruit is large, firm, of superior quality and very attractive in appearance. One of the most desirable berries for the market.

Lucretia. Earlier than the earliest blackberry and very large, of sturdy growth and very prolific, thriving everywhere, of slender trailing habit and entirely free from disease and insect pests; fruit is large and handsome; jet black, rich and melting, ships and keeps well.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Fruit large, whitish-green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use and very profitable for market.

Industry. Large, oval; dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable; good for this locality; plant is vigorous and productive; fruit large and of excellent quality; where shoots are left long they fruit to the very tips.

Smith's Improved. Fruit large; oval, light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and very good; plant vigorous and very productive.

LOGANBERRY.

A seedling from the Auginbaugh Blackberry (a wild variety), crossed with the Antwerp Raspberry; plants unlike either the Raspberry or the Blackberry; low growing habit, having very large strong canes, without thorns; fruit very large, color when fully ripe a dark red; flavor a mixture of the raspberry and blackberry, excellent for the table either fresh or cooked; without an equal for jellies or jams; fruit is firm and carries well; vines are enormous bearers; ripens early.

PHENOMINAL BERRY.

Originated by Luther Burbank and is a cross between the California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry, larger than the largest berry ever known; color bright crimson, very productive and delicious for canning and drying; the berries grow in clusters of from five to ten.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert. Medium to large; conical; deep rich crimson, very firm, a little dry but sweet and good; very hardy; season medium to late; one of the best market varieties.

Gregg. One of the most valuable varieties of the blackcap family. Fruit large; good quality, hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder; season medium.

STRAWBERRIES.

Brandywine. Superb variety and one of the most popular, the berries are large, roundish, conical; bright glossy crimson; firm and of good flavor; plant vigorous and productive; should be grown on strong rich soil; midseason.

✓ **Jesse.** Large, handsome, conical; dark red, firm and of good quality; plant vigorous and productive; bears all season.

Marshall. One of the best all purpose berries; very large, roundish; dark rich crimson; quality good; firm, good market sort.

✓ **Sir Joseph Paxton.** Of recent introduction; large; fine color and flavor; splendid keeper; plants vigorous and prolific and very profitable; good for this climate.

Esculent Roots.

ASPARAGUS.

Conovers Colossal. A good market sort, producing long crisp stalks, of excellent quality.

Palmetto. Very early, large and more uniform in growth than the Conovers Colossal.

HOPS.

Commercial Hop. A fine perennial plant, much cultivated for hops, also an excellent arbor or screen plant.

Japanese Hop. This variety does not bear hops, but has more beautiful foliage than the above and is one of the best of all climbing herbs.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnaeus. A standard market variety, early; produces large tender stalks of best quality.

Burbank's Crimson Winter. A vigorous grower; producing medium sized stalks of good length; pale greenish-crimson color; blooms freely which is easily remedied by topping; practically a perpetual producer of fresh crisp stalks of delicious flavor.

Climbing and Trailing Plants.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus. Very ornamental when grown in bush form or can be trained on long strings for decorative work like smilax; beautiful plume-like, feathery foliage.

Asparagus Sprengeri. A desirable species, especially useful as a potted plant for decorative purposes, or for planting in suspended baskets. The fronds are frequently four feet long, of a rich green shade and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness after being cut for weeks. An excellent house plant as it withstands the dry atmosphere.

Asparagus Tenuissimus. Beautiful mist-like foliage, not so hardy as above, but a very ornamental plant, used largely for floral work.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. "*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*."

Leaves pinnate, handsome and luxuriant, assuming in autumn a gorgeous bronzy hue, perfectly hardy.

IVY.

Boston Ivy. "*Ampelopsis Veitchii*." This is the handsome creeper so generally used for covering walls. When once established the vine grows very rapidly and clings with the greatest tenacity, the leaves are of a shining glossy green, taking on beautiful autumnal coloring.

English Ivy, "*Hedera Helix*." A very fine variety with large, thick, leathery leaves.

Irish Ivy, "*Hedera Hibernica*." A strong grower with very large, broad lobed leaves.

WISTARIA.

Purple Wistaria, "*Wistaria chinensis flore pleno*." A very profuse bloomer, thrives in direct sunlight.

White Wistaria, "*Alba flora*." Not so robust as the above, but a very ornamental variety.

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.

Under this head will be found all deciduous trees and shrubs, as in many cases it is simply a matter of locality or personal opinion of whether a certain variety should be classed as a tree or a shrub. So in order that we might conveniently classify all varieties in their proper relation to each other and simplify this book for the convenience of the reader, we have adopted this method.

ALTHEA, "*Hibiscus*."

The Althea is one of our most showy autumnal flowering plants, producing a profusion of large, beautiful flowers of richest color. It is extremely hardy and of easy culture. Does well in this valley.

BALD CYPRESS, "*Taxodium Distichum*."

Southern U. S., 150 feet. A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage; the trunk is straight and tapers regularly from base to tip; requires rich, moist ground. A very desirable tree.

BIRCH, "*Betula*."

Cut-Leaved Birch, "*Betula alba pendula laciniata*." A charming tree with deeply lacinated foliage. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately-cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree.

European White Birch, "*Betula alba*." 80 feet. Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.

Red Birch, "*Betula nigra*." 80 feet. An American species of moderate growth, graceful habit, with fine foliage and reddish-brown bark.

CATALPA.

Catalpas are among our most valuable as well as ornamental trees, and justly warrant the high esteem in which they are held. Every year the demand for these trees increases. We list only a few of the best varieties, and those that are best adapted to this climate.

Chinese Catalpa, "*Catalpa bungei*." A remarkable species, forming a dense, round umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted or budded on a high stem; extensively used in formal gardening. It is only a shrub when grown on its own root.

Japanese Catalpa, "*Catalpa Kaempferi*." A dwarf variety with large leaves; flowers cream colored, speckled with purple and yellow.

Western Catalpa, "*Catalpa speciosa*." Lower Mississippi Valley, 100 feet. A hardy variety, valuable for forests and ornamental planting.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

"*Lagerstroemia indica*."

Pink Crape Myrtle, "*Lagerstroemia indica rosea*." A very free bloomer; flowers pink; a most desirable shrub for grouping; a very rapid grower.

Purple Crape Myrtle, "*Lagerstroemia indica purpurea*." Flowers deep purple.

White Crape Myrtle, "*Lagerstroemia indica alba*." Flowers white, but not so profuse a bloomer as the other varieties.

ELM.

"*Ulmus*."

Camperdown Weeping Elm, "*Ulmus scabra pendula*." When grafted six to eight feet high, it forms one of the most picturesque, drooping trees in cultivation; of exceedingly vigorous growth; the leaves are large, dark green and glossy, covering the tree so as to make a complete arbor.

English Elm, "*Ulmus campestris*." Erect in growth; compact; leaves smaller than the American, a hardy, valuable variety.

Huntingdon Elm, "*Ulmus glabra vegeta*." Very erect; bark smooth; leaves large of light green color, one of the finest of the European elms.

HAWTHORN.

"*Crataegus*."

English Hawthorn, "*Crataegus oxyacantha*." Europe, N. Africa, 15 feet. The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers white.

Double Pink Hawthorne, "*Crataegus monogyna rosea plena*." Has small, double, pink flowers; free bloomer and highly ornamental.

Double White Hawthorn, "*Crataegus monogyna alba plena*." Has small, double white flowers, a very desirable variety on account of both foliage and flowers.

LEMON VERBENA.

"*Lippia citriodora*."

A very popular shrub, sweet-scented leaves; thrives well in any soil; hardy and desirable.

LILAC.

"*Syringa*."

Purple Lilac, "*Syringa vulgaris*." The old tried purple variety, with fragrant flowers; a strong grower.

White Lilac, "*Syringa vulgaris alba*." Similar to the above but the flowers are white.

LOCUST.

"*Robenia*."

Black Locust, "*Robenia pseudacacia*." Native tree of large size; rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental; flowers white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June.

Umbrella Locust, "*Robenia bessoniana*." Thornless; a fine tree of regular growth, with dark green, luxuriant foliage, the most ornamental of all the locusts.

MAPLE.

"*Acer*."

Ash-leaved Maple, "*Acer negundo*." 70 feet. A large, fine, spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like; a fine avenue tree.

Sugar Maple, "*Acer saccharum*." A well known native tree of elegant pyramidal form; its stately growth, fine form and foliage makes it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree; very delicate colored foliage in the fall.

POPLAR.

"*Populus*."

Balm of Gilead, "*Populus balsamifera candicans*." A native variety of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth; and large glossy foliage which it retains well into the autumn.

Carolina Poplar, "*Populus deltoides Carolinensis*." A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, often attaining a height of 70 feet or more; valuable for street planting, considered the best of all, thriving in any kind of soil.

SNOWBALL.

"*Viburnum*."

Common Snowball, "*Viburnum opulus sterile*." The old well known variety producing clusters of white flowers in June; very desirable.

Japanese Snowball, "*Viburnum plicatum*." Of moderate growth, compact habit; leaves of rich dark green color; flowers whiter than the common variety, some weeks later and remain on much longer.

SPIRAEA.

Bridal Wreath, "*Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno*." Purest double, white flowers along the entire length of the small twigs; foliage oval, deep, glossy green assuming a brilliant shade in the autumn.

Crimson Spiraea, "*Spiraea Anthony Waterer*." A new variety of dwarf habit and great merit, covered all summer with rosy crimson flowers.

SYCAMORE.

"*Platanus*."

European Sycamore, "*Platanus orientalis*." Southeast Europe and India, 80 feet. A rapid grower with bright green foliage, far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives well in this valley and is a very desirable avenue tree.

WEeping MULBERRY.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry, "*Morus alba tatarica pendula*." When grafted on a high stem forms a perfect umbrella shaped head with long slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

UMBRELLA TREE.

Texas Umbrella, "*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*." A beautiful tree forming a dense spreading head resembling a gigantic umbrella of unique appearance; foliage of bright dark green; produces very sweet lilac colored flowers; one of very best shade trees; thrives well on almost any soil.

TULIP TREE.**"Liriodendron tulipifera."**

A fine native tree remarkable for its rich glossy foliage and large tulip shaped flowers; of rapid growth and a good tree for the lawn.

WILLOW.**"Salix."**

Wisconsin Weeping Willow, "*Salix babylonica dolorosa*." A handsome weeping tree with large glossy leaves; a stronger grower than the common weeping willow.

Napoleon's Weeping Willow, "*Salix babylonica*." A native of Asia, our common and well known weeping willow.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

ACACIA.

Black Acacia, "*Acacia melanoxylon*." A strong upright growing tree; very desirable for park and street ornamentation.

Black Wattle, "*Acacia mollissima*." A fine, erect, upright growing tree with glaucous green feathery foliage; flowers yellow and borne in racemes; a rapid growing tree and adapted to this valley.

Silver Wattle, "*Acacia dealbata*." A fine rapid growing tree, with feathery foliage and covered in the spring with racemes of bright yellow flowers.

Acacia, "*Floribunda*." A well known variety of rapid growth; produces bright yellow flowers in great abundance.

Acacia, "*Latifolia*." Broad leaves; yellow flowers.

ARAUCARIA.

Bunya Bunya Tree, "*Araucaria Bidwilli*." Australia, 150 feet. A magnificent tree, branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, shining, deep green leaves, very handsome for the lawn and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees.

Monkey Puzzle Tree, "*Araucaria imbricata*." 100 feet. A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and over-lapping each other.

Norfolk Island Pine, "*Araucaria excelsa*." 200 feet. One of the handsomest of all trees, pyramidal in form and very symmetrical. Not hardy in the interior valleys.

ARBORVITAE.**"Thuya.**

American Arborvitae, "*Thuya occidentalis*." A beautiful species; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Chinese Golden Arborvitae, "*Thuya orientalis aurea*." One of the most elegant and justly popular; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assuming a beautiful golden tint in the spring.

CAMELLIA.

A very beautiful winter flowering shrub, with handsome, shining dark green foliage and magnificent, wax-like flowers of various colors; perfectly hardy in this climate in the open ground, but should be planted in a shady place and shaded the first year.

CAMPHOR TREE.**"Camphora officinalis."**

China, Japan, 40 feet. A rank-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in a poor soil; bright green foliage and well adapted for the lawn. No garden is complete without a Camphor Tree.

CEDAR.**"Cedrus."**

Cedar of Lebanon, "*Cedrus libani*." A magnificent tree with short horizontal branches and dense dark green foliage.

Indian Cedar, "*Cedrus deodara*." Exceedingly handsome with short drooping branches and silvery-green foliage; the finest and most rapid growing of all cedars, and worthy a place in every garden.

CYPRESS.**"Cupressus."**

Blue Cypress, "*Cupressus macrocarpa Guadalupensis*." An erect, pyramidal grower with glaucous green foliage.

Funeral Cypress, "*Cupressus funebris*." Beautiful drooping branches, especially adapted for cemeteries.

Italian Cypress, "*Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata*." A tall, erect, tapering tree, with branches running parallel with the stem; very desirable for cemeteries and arches.

Lawson Cypress, "*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*." A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue.

Monterey Cypress, "*Cupressus macrocarpa*." A native tree of California and one of the most desirable of evergreens, stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges.

EUONYMOUS.

Common Euonymous, "*Euonymous japonicus*." A hardy shrub, with bright, glossy green leaves; can be trimmed any way desired.

Golden-Leaved Euonymous, "*Euonymous japonicus aurea*." A shrub highly esteemed for its beautiful golden yellow foliage.

Golden-Margined Euonymous, "*Euonymous japonicus aureo-marginatus*." Leaves edged with golden yellow; very fine.

Silver-Margined Euonymous, "*Euonymous japonicus argentea-marginatus*." A variety with light green silver-edged foliage.

HOLLY.**"Ilex."**

American Holly, "*Ilex opaca*." A small tree of dense compact growth; foliage dark green and thorny; flowers white, sweet scented and much liked by bees; tree covered in winter with beautiful, bright red berries. Very desirable, and does well here.

European Holly, "*Ilex aquifolium*." A small tree, with shining, dark green, thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. Not so vigorous as the American.

JUNIPER.**"Juniperus."**

Irish Juniper, "*Juniperus hibernica*." A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline resembling a pillar of green; very desirable.

LAUREL.**"Laurus."**

English Laurel, "*Laurus cerasus*." Europe, 10 to 15 feet. A fine, large evergreen; with broad, shining green leaves; produces large panicles of creamy-white flowers, followed by purple berries.

Sweet Bay, "*Laurus nobilis*." Mediterranean region, 40 to 60 feet. A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub; with deep, dark green leaves; one of the handsomest of decorative plants; can be trimmed in any shape desired.

LAURUSTINUS.**"Viburnum tinus."**

Mediterranean region, 10 feet. A well known winter flowering shrub of great beauty; producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

80 feet. The most noble of American evergreen trees. Foliage is thick, brilliant green on the upper surface and rusty underneath; the flowers are pure white; of immense size and very fragrant.

MAHONIA.**"Berberis."**

Holly-Leaved Mahonia, "*Berberis aquifolium*." A native shrub; with shining purplish, prickly leaves; and bright yellow flowers.

Japanese Mahonia, "*Berberis Japonica*." Japan and China, 2 to 3 feet. A very handsome shrub; with large showy leaves; hardy and very desirable.

OLEANDER.**"Nerium oleander."**

Album Plenum, Very fine; small, double white flowers; very perfect and sweet scented.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt. This variety is a most magnificent single oleander, and one of the very best; flower truss large and full; flowers the color of the rose *Souvenir de la Malmaison*, center streaked.

Nankin. One of the very best; flower truss large; single, upright; flowers light salmon yellow; throat deep yellow streaked with orange and crimson, especially fine in the fall.

PEPPER TREE.**"Shinus molle."**

Peru, 40 feet. A most popular shade and ornamental tree; with fine, feathery foliage; producing clusters of reddish berries in autumn; perfectly hardy with us and one of the trees that should be included in every collection. Highly ornamental at all times.

PINE.**"Pinus."**

Austrian Pine, "*Pinus austriaca*." A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long dark leaves.

Monterey Pine, "*Pinus radiata*." The most desirable for shade, and more extensively planted than any other variety in this state.

Scotch Pine, "*Pinus sylvestris*." Europe and Asia, 70 feet. A fine, robust-growing tree, with erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

Yellow Pine, "*Pinus ponderosa*." 150 feet. A noble tree; very rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

PRIVET.**"Ligustrum."**

California Privet, "*Ligustrum ovalifolium*." Japan, 12 to 15 feet. A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium sized leaves; producing white flowers in June; thrives well in any soil, and perfectly hardy. A popular hedge plant in the East, and can be trimmed in any shape desired.

RUBBER TREE.**"Ficus Elastica."**

100 feet. A magnificent decorative plant when small, leaves large, dark shining green above and yellowish-green below; one of the grandest of ornamental trees, which attains a very large size in locations not subjected to too much frost.

SILK OAK.**"Grevillea Robusta."**

Australia, 150 feet. A very graceful, ferny leaved tree, covered in the summer months with yellow flowers, resembling bunches of silk floss.

SPRUCE.**"Picea."**

Douglas Spruce, "*Picea Douglasii*." Pacific Coast. Large, conical form, spreading horizontal branches; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Norway Spruce, "*Picea excelsa*." An elegant tree; a lofty rapid grower and of pyramidal form; the branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree is twenty feet high.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.**CARNATIONS.**

Flora Hill. The grandest white variety to date, and destined to be found in every collection. The flower is of enormous size, and rounded build. Wonderfully free in bloom. Stems long enough to support the blooms nicely. Good calyx.

Mrs. Thomas Lawson. No plant of whatever kind, has ever received so much description and free advertising by the newspapers of the whole country as this sensational carnation, which is said to have been sold for thirty thousand dollars. The size is enormous; stems stiff. It is free in growth, very fine in bloom. Of strong, healthy constitution, and of a true pink color. Altogether a Twentieth Century Carnation.



Carnation "Prosperity."

Prosperity. One of the most remarkable carnations yet originated, producing probably the largest average size blooms of any variety known, the flowers averaging from three and three fourths to four inches. The plant is extremely healthy in growth and a continuous bloomer. The habit may be described as an invigorated McGowan, the stems and foliage and average size of the flower being nearly three times that of McGowan as grown at the present time. It is a first-class keeper in every respect and a splendid shipper. The color is distinct from any other variety, the ground color being pure white overlaid with pink mottles, deepening toward the center, the color scheme reminding one of the beautiful tints often seen in azaleas and rhododendrons.

Enchantress. Of recent introduction. A very pleasing shade of light pink deepening toward the center; flowers very light pink, borne on very stiff stems; habit of plants strong and vigorous.

Palms, Dracaenas and Bamboos.

CHAMAEROPS.

Chamaerops excelsa. China, Japan, India, 30 feet. Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut; this is the hardiest palm we have; a moderate grower and very ornamental.

Chamaerops humilis. The Mediterranean region. A dwarf growing Fan palm with divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny; perfectly hardy and of easy culture; a fine lawn plant, especially for small places.

ERYTHEA.

Erythea armata. Lower California, 40 feet. The handsomest Fan palm; foliage glaucous blue, very hardy and ornamental.

Erythea edulis. Guadalupe Island, 40 feet. Resembles the Washingtonia filifera, somewhat, but the stem is more slender and graceful; the leaves are without filaments and of a deep green color; perfectly hardy and the most desirable of all palms for the lawn.

KENTIA.

Kentia Belmoriana. One of the most valuable house palms; beautiful pinnate leaves; thornless and very graceful.

LATANIA.

Latania Borbonica. China. The most popular palm for decorative work, for apartment or conservatories; leaves large, fan shaped, of a rich dark green color; hardy in sheltered spots only.

PHOENIX.

Phoenix Canariensis. The most graceful and handsomest of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate, and of a deep dark green color; one of the most beautiful palms for the lawn.

Phoenix dactylifera. Arabia and North Africa, 100 feet. Produces the "Date" of commerce; it is a beautiful ornamental palm and luxuriates in the strongest alkaline soils, where other trees fail entirely.

See Illustration on page 2.

RHAPIS.

Rhapis Flabelliformis. China and Japan. A very pretty cane-like palm with suckers from the roots like the bamboo, with many figured dark green leaves borne at the end of the reed-like stems.

Rhapis humilis. A very pretty variety, but more dwarf than the preceding.

SAGO PALM.

"Cycas revoluta."

Japan. Perfectly hardy in this climate; stems covered with dark green pinnate leaves; a very graceful and effective plant both for the lawn or house decoration.



Washingtonia filifera. California Fan Palm.

WASHINGTONIA.

Washingtonia filifera. The famous California Fan palm; a rapid growing variety, thriving in any soil, and one of the most useful ornamental palms in existence.

Washingtonia robusta. Resembling the above, but more symmetrical and spreading and by far a superior palm; leaves fan shaped; medium sized, no filaments, retaining its dark green color during the winter months; stems short, thorny and of upright compact growth.

BAMBOOS.

Bamboos are a most hardy and decorative class of plants and should receive much attention. We offer a collection of the best varieties for general planting.

DRACAENA.**"Cordyline."**

Dracaena Indivisa. New Zealand. A palm-like tree, growing to a considerable height; stem stout; leaves three feet in length; fine for avenue.

YUCCA.

Yucca Filimentosa. One of our most beautiful decorative plants; palm-like and producing immense spikes of pure white flowers in June. The Yucca requires very little care and will produce a profusion of flowers year after year; very effective in landscape gardening.

EUCALYPTUS.

E. corynocalix, "Sugar Gum." Tree attains a fair size, usually erect and symmetrical; growth is quite rapid from an early age; height from 50 to 100 feet. In Australia, trunk often attains a diameter of five or six feet; trunk is straight with a slight taper; bark flakes off in strips; on young trees the leaves are round or oval, but at maturity are nearly lance-shaped; a profuse bloomer, frequented by bees in the autumn; thrives either on the coast or the dry interior valleys; timber very durable both for ties and posts and shows no sign of decay after being in the ground for fifteen years; useful for wagon making.

E. crebra. "Narrow-Leaved Iron Bark." A slender tree attaining 100 feet in height and two to three feet in diameter; trunk straight and even in size; bark rough and persistent; leaves narrow and quite thin; withstands a greater variety of climatic conditions than do the other iron-barks; thriving well in this locality; does well on poor soil; wood is hard, tough and elastic, one of the highly valued timber trees of Australia; the wood is durable under ground and is consequently much used for posts, ties and piles; also useful for bridge material and wagon making.

E. globulus. "Blue Gum." The best known of all Eucalyptus; attains a height in Australia of from 200 to 300 feet; in California at thirty years of age many have grown 150 feet high and from three to six feet through; the fastest growing tree in the world; thrives both in moist, warm regions and in dry, hot ones; very useful for wind brakes and shade, also planted extensively for fuel and timber; has been used for piles with very satisfactory results; the principal source of Eucalyptus oil; considered almost the equal of hickory for making the handles for implements and tools.

E. leucoxylon. "South Australian Blue Gum." Trees of this species are large when full grown and grow quite fast; trunks usually crooked; the seedling is weak but becomes stronger as it grows older. This tree will grow in a greater variety of climates than most Eucalypts; one of the hardiest of the fast growing forest trees; can be grown for fuel and for the other purposes that the E. Globulus serves where the latter will not grow.

E. melliodora. "Yellow Box." Of medium size and spreading habit; attains in Australia a height of 250 feet and a diameter of six to eight feet; trunks commonly crooked and gnarled; thrives both on the coast and in the dry interior valleys, prefers a fairly fertile soil; timber is very hard, tough and durable, but is difficult to work; good for wagon work and as it is durable under ground, is useful for telegraph poles and fence posts; makes an excellent fuel; highly prized as a source of honey.

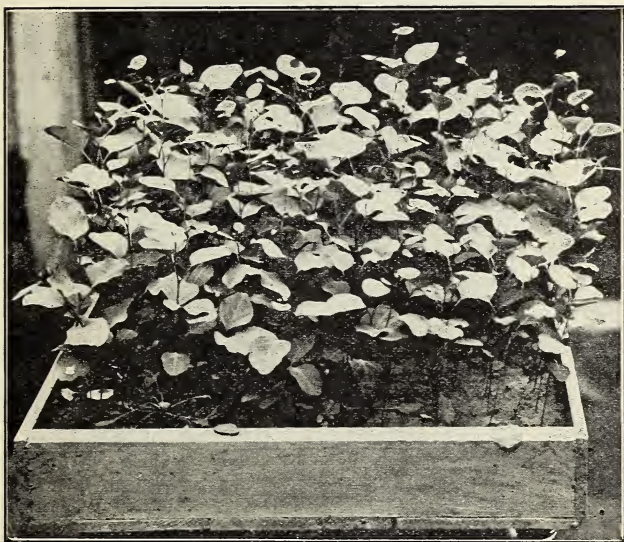
E. viminalis, "Manna Gum." Of rapid growth and attaining a large size; thrives in almost any of the climatic conditions that any of the others will endure. The timber of this tree is less valuable than that of most Eucalypts, not durable under ground, and not so good as some of the others for fuel.



A few specimen plants.

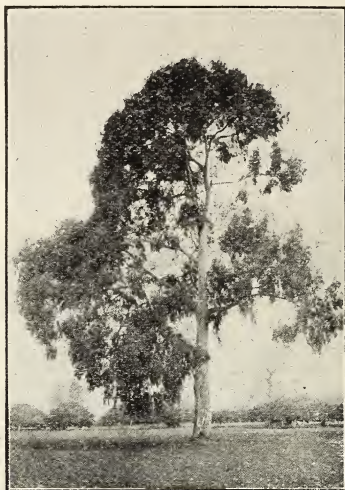
E. rudis. Of medium size, trees differ in habit, sometimes being erect and at other times drooping; rapid growers; if supplied with sufficient water the tree will thrive in quite a variety of climates; timber of this variety has not been sufficiently tested to afford data as to its value but it will grow where less hardy varieties will not.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." Of fairly rapid growth and above medium size; trees of this variety do not all grow alike; grows under a great variety of climatic conditions, although it prefers moist river bottoms with an equable climate; it will endure much heat, severe frost and considerable drought; will grow where there is considerable alkali; timber is very valuable for many purposes; being close grained, it is quite difficult to split, it is very hard and strong, the great usefulness of the timber is due principally to its durability both under ground and in water; used in ship and bridge building, telegraph poles, posts, piles and street curbing, reported to be resistant to the attacks of marine animals and white ants.



Flat of 100 *Eucalyptus rudis*. The Desert Gum.

E. tereticornis, "Forest red gum." The tree attains a good size under favorable conditions, about 100 feet in height and six feet in diameter in Australia; when grown close together, they are tall and straight, but when scattered they branch more; the rate of growth being about two-thirds that of the Blue gum; bark is smooth and grayish; grows well on the coast or in the dry heat; the trees of this species furnish an excellent red-colored timber, that is very hard, heavy and durable, used for general building purposes, shipbuilding, wheelwright work, ties, telegraph poles, posts and fuel; its characteristics and uses being much the same as those of the Rostrata; by some the timber is considered more durable than that of the latter, a post of this timber having been reported as remaining quite sound for fifty-five years.



Eucalyptus Globulus. The Blue Gum.

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." Symmetrical in form, medium size, does not exceed 50 feet in height, nor a diameter of one foot in California; of heavy foliage and spreading habit, very free bloomer; thrives at or near the coast, but in the interior it requires considerable water, in fact will stand more moisture in the soil than almost any other variety; tree is brittle, but is fairly durable under ground; makes a handsome tree for an avenue.

THE ROSE.

The rose (the Queen of Flowers) is the most popular of all flowering plants, and justly deserves its great popularity.

We have selected about seventy varieties from the long list usually offered the public, and in this list we have included only the best sorts and those especially adapted to outdoor culture.

In planting roses they should be well pruned, tops and roots, and planted an inch or two below where they grew in the nursery. If budded or grafted, care should be taken to keep off all suckers thrown up from the roots, which if left on will soon smother out the bud or graft and leave the wild stock only.

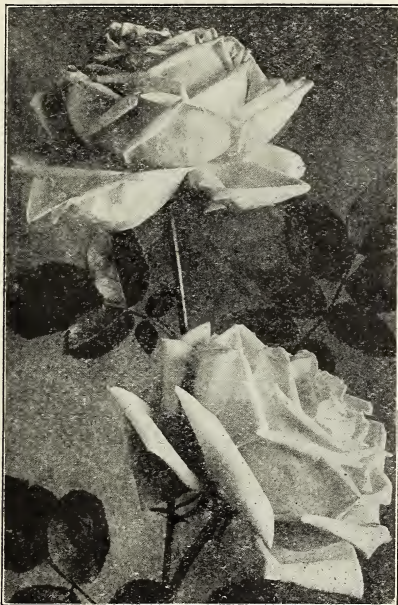
The classes as well as varieties have been arranged in alphabetical order, so that the reader can see at a glance just what the nature of any variety is by referring to its respective class.

Banksia. The Banksias have small flowers, and bloom in clusters; vigorous climbers, with smooth, glossy green foliage.

Bengal. Natives of China. Of moderate growth and not very fragrant. The foliage and flowers are small.

Bourbon. The varieties of this class are constant bloomers; the foliage is leathery, rich and luxuriant, and they are at their best in the autumn.

Hybrid Noisette. This class is always in bloom and is one of our most valuable.



White La France.

Hybrid Perpetual. This class constitutes a very striking and distinct family of roses; they are perfectly hardy and of very robust habit, thriving with little care or attention; blooms in profusion in spring and autumn.

Hybrid Tea. Are strong growers and valuable for rich coloring.

Miscellaneous. Under this head will be found a few varieties of unclassified roses.

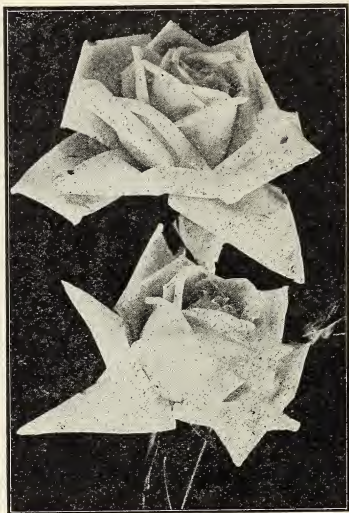
Moss. The Moss rose originated in Switzerland. The sepals are covered with moss-like glands

Noisette. This class of roses is of American origin; of vigorous growth and the flowers have a tendency to grow in clusters. With

a few exceptions all the varieties are vigorous climbers, and their rich, bright green foliage, combined with the delicately tinted flowers, render them most attractive.

Polyantha. This is a new group from Japan. Flowers are small but exquisitely formed, and are borne on slender stems in panicked clusters.

Prairie. This is a very distinct class, remarkable for its hardiness. The leaves are large, rather rough, and of a rich dark green; blooms in large clusters.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Rugosa. Of Japanese origin. Flowers are mostly single; plant ornamental on account of its beautiful glossy foliage.

Tea. This is one of the most important groups of roses on account of their free flowering qualities, exquisite fragrance, delicate tints and fine form.

Abel Carriere, (Hybrid perpetual.) Purple crimson; fiery red center, very double and fine.

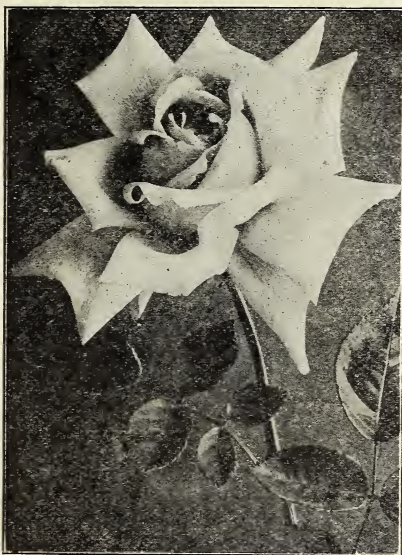
Aggrippina, (Bengal.) Brilliant fiery red; good bedder, and exceedingly valuable as a hedge rose; blooms all season, an old time favorite.

American Beauty, (Hybrid perpetual.) Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome; extra large full flowers, exceedingly sweet; makes magnificent buds, is a constant bloomer and a grand forcing rose.

Antoine Mouton, (Hybrid perpetual.) Fine rose, constant bloomer; flowers large and very fine in bud; should be in every collection.

Augustine Guinnoiseau, or White La France, (Hybrid Tea.) This is identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn. Don't fail to get this rose.

Baldwin or Helen Gould. (Hybrid Tea.) This is probably the most beautiful and satisfactory rose for general planting ever introduced in America. It has proved itself to be the strongest growing, freest blooming, largest flowering and hardiest rose in existence. It is a better rose for general planting than the American Beauty—the dream and hope of every rose grower for years past. The flowers are full and perfectly double, the buds beautifully made, long and pointed; the color is a warm, rosy crimson.



Maman Cochet.

Belle Siebrecht, (Hybrid Tea.) A superb rose; the buds are long and pointed, and when half grown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture. The only rose that produces perfect flowers under all conditions.

Bridesmaid, (Tea.) The pink sport from Catherine Mermet. It is a stronger grower than its parent, has handsome foliage, is shorter jointed, and the flowers are a much livelier pink. A grand variety, and the most popular pink rose ever introduced.

Black Prince, (Hybrid perpetual.) Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded; very globular and good.

Baby Rambler, (Polyantha.) Dwarf, everblooming crimson.

Bride, (Tea.) A lovely, pure white rose, very fragrant, admirably adapted for forcing. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are very full and double, and possess the good qualities of Catherine Mermet.

Captain Christy, (Hybrid perpetual.) The flowers are of magnificent form, very double and stand erect in their martial bearing. The color is a flesh delicate pink, with deeper shading in the center of the flower, the whole flower presenting a bright satiny appearance. A desirable variety. Certainly the most beautiful rose of this color we grow; a free bloomer.



Meteor.

Cherokee, Double. (Miscellaneous.) Flowers double, pure white.

Cherokee, Single. (Miscellaneous.) A beautiful, pure white rose, blooming only in Spring; not fragrant but very showy.

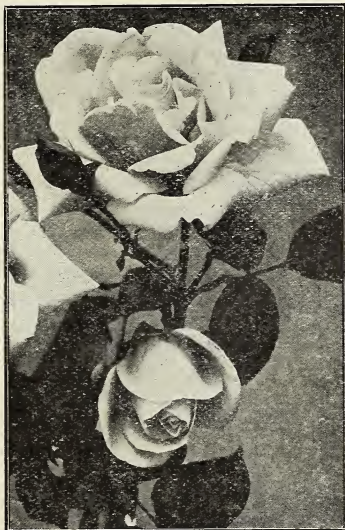
Climbing Devoniensis, (Tea.) A sport from Devoniensis, from which it differs only in climbing habit of growth. It is fully as productive as the old sort, and being more vigorous, is justly a grand rose. White tinged with blush, very sweet.

Climbing Niphetos, (Tea.) A sport of the Niphetos; Flowers identical; a very vigorous climbing plant, a much stronger grower than its parent.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht, (Hybrid Tea.) Similar to the bush rose of the same name, except that it is a climber.

Climbing James Sprunt, (Bengal.) Deep cherry red flowers; medium size; full, very double and sweet; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Climbing Cloth of Gold, or Chromattella, (Noisette.) A clear golden yellow, large, very full and double, highly fragrant. Highly prized for pillars and verandas.



Safrano. Tea.

Crimson Rambler, (Polyantha.) Imported from Japan. It is a rapid grower and very quickly makes heavy canes of great length, covered with peculiar shining foliage. Blooms are produced in great bouquets, and are of a most lovely shade of crimson. It has proved perfectly hardy wherever planted. Makes a fine pot plant, treated and brought on like the early blooming Hybrid perpetuals, and form a perfect bouquet of blooms. This is without doubt the handsomest plant of any description for Easter blooming.

Duchesse of Albany, or Red La France, (Hybrid Tea.) A sport from the La France. Resembles that variety, but the bud is more perfect in contour and the color is of a richer, more even tint; one of the most important of recent acquisitions for forcing or growing in the open air.

Empress of India, (Hybrid perpetual.) Dark brownish crimson; large globular flowers.

Francisca Kruger, (Tea.) This rose has taken a foremost position as a rose for general culture; and its striking color and free growth give it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery-yellow with large flowers.

General Washington, (Hybrid perpetual.) Color bright shining crimson; flowers are large and are perfectly double, blooms the first season and almost constantly.

General Jacqueminot, (Hybrid perpetual.) Bright, shining crimson; very rich and velvety; very handsome.

Gold of Ophir or Beauty of Glazenwood. (Tea.) Salmon yellow, shaded with light rose. A splendid climber.

Golden Gate, (Tea.) The flowers are large, nicely formed, and of excellent substance; buds are long; color creamy white, base of petals golden yellow, tinged with pink.

Gruss an Teplitz, (Bourbon.) Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four or five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

Gloire Lyonnaise, (Hybrid perpetual.) A pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, sometimes passing to creamy-white, finely tinted orange or fawn. The nearest yellow Hybrid perpetual rose, and a grand one.

Hermosa Pink, (Bourbon.) Large, very double and fragrant; color a beautiful, clear rose; blooms in clusters.

Hermosa Crimson, (Bourbon.) Similar in growth and habits to the Pink Hermosa.

Improved Rainbow, (Tea.) It is entirely distinct and far superior to the Rainbow. The Improved Rainbow is penciled with the brightest Gontier color, every petal in every flower and base of petals of a brighter amber color, making a very distinct and charming flower.

Ivory or White Golden Gate, (Tea.) Pure ivory-white; long, elegantly jointed buds and massive blooms borne on strong, stiff stems. A favorite everywhere.

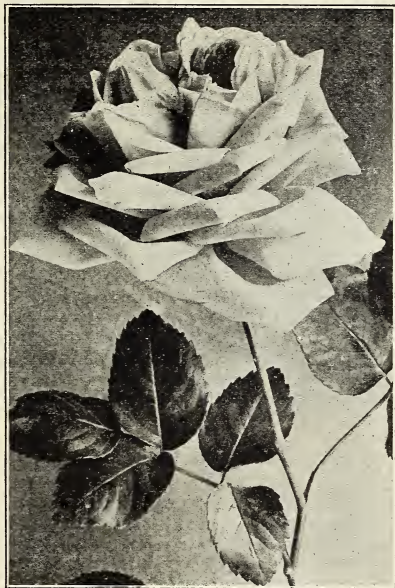
Jubilee, (Hybrid perpetual.) A new, hardy everbloomer; buds long and graceful; flowers extremely large; full and double; color glowing, velvety-crimson with shading of maroon-red at base; fragrance delicious.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, (Hybrid Tea.) This is one of the grandest of all roses. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size. Color creamy-white; we have no hesitancy in saying this rose is unequaled by any other rose of its color; it is a grand bloomer and is largely forced for cut flowers. A grand garden rose on account of its vigorous growth and hardness.

La France Pink, (Hybrid Tea.) No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of roses, for it is hardy beyond question. It blooms continuously, very fragrant.

White La France or Augustine Guinnoiseau, (Hybrid Tea.) This beautiful variety, with flowers of pure white, shading to a center of light rose, is a great favorite on account of its great freedom of bloom, fragrance and large flowers. A vigorous grower, producing a great number of buds and flowers; excellent for planting in cemeteries.

La France, Striped, (Hybrid Tea.) Color same as the beautiful Pink La France, except delicate stripes and shades of white. Otherwise the equivalent of its parent.



Madame Caroline Testout.

Liberty, (Hybrid Tea.) This rose marks the limit of glorious deep, yet bright coloration in a family by no means deficient in warm, rich hues of crimson red. Most nearly approached by Meteor in color, this newcomer surpasses that standard variety in purity, being without the tendency to blacken that Meteor exhibits, and the blue cast sometimes seen on the fully expanded petals of Meteor has not been detected in any degree whatever upon a single one of many critically examined blossoms of Liberty. This novelty does not exact a temperature in excess of that generally accorded to other roses when grown under glass. Liberty is destined to become the one dark-flowered Rose for both commercial and private use.

Lamarque, (Noisette.) Large, full flowers, borne in clusters, pure, white and double. A most beautiful rose and rampant climber.

Madame Caroline Testout, (Hybrid Tea). The petals are large and of elegant La France form; exquisitely edged and bordered with clear silvery rose. Both flowers and buds are extra large and very elegant form; color is brilliant satiny rose, deepening in center to clear red. It is of excellent substance, keeps its color well, and is a splendid rose.

Marechal Neil, (Noisette.) A beautiful deep, sulphur-yellow rose; large, globular, very full and highly scented; the finest yellow rose in existence.

Marie Van Houtte, (Tea.) Pale yellow, edges of the petals often lined with rose; well formed, fragrant and of good habit. Very free blooming and in every respect a charming sort.

Meteor, (Hybrid Tea.) Velvety red, ever blooming, of the deepest glowing crimson. Flowers of medium size, very double and slightly recurving. A beautiful open rose, a free bloomer and very excellent pot rose. It has no tinge of violet or purple to mar its beauty. It is vigorous, bushy, with healthy, bright foliage of the deepest green. The best rich, red rose for the garden ever introduced.

Maman Cochet, (Tea.) Rich, rosy pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long stiff stems. Unquestionably the queen of pink Tea Roses, and a leading cut-flower variety.

Magna Charta, (Hybrid perpetual.) Extra large, full flowers; sweet and of fine form; deep pink in color; one of the hardiest.

Niphetos, (Tea.) Pure white; very large and full; long pointed buds; very free flowering; purest of white roses; very attractive in the bud form.

Papa Gontier, (Hybrid Tea.) The blooms are large and long, with thick, broad petals of dark, carmine crimson; the inner petals are of bright, rosy crimson.

Paul Neyron, (Hybrid perpetual.) Deep, shining rose, very fresh and pretty; flowers very large, often measuring five inches in diameter. Without doubt the largest flower of all roses, and it has this merit, though very large the buds always develop fine, perfect roses. It is, moreover, a good strong grower, with nice, almost thornless stems, which often attain six to seven feet in a season. We know of no rose possessing so many good points to recommend itself as the Paul Neyron.

Perle des Jardins, (Tea.) Canary or golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed. Handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest to the open bud.

Persian Yellow, (Miscellaneous.) The deepest yellow of all roses; should not be pruned.

Prince Camille de Rohan, (Hybrid perpetual.) Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, shaded black; large, full flowers; very handsome.

Rainbow, (Tea.) The color is a lovely shade of deep coral pink, beautifully striped and mottled in a most unique manner, with intense, glowing crimson, elegantly colored at the center with a rich golden amber; very large and sweet; a constant bloomer.

Reine Marie Henriette, (Hybrid Tea.) Large, finely formed flowers; color a beautiful cherry-red; flowers tea-scented; a very pretty and deservedly popular climbing rose.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, (Hybrid Tea.) A very strong grower and one of the best for covering porches and trellises; color a rosy carmine; very pretty in the bud.

Reve D'Or, (Tea.) Very similar to Safrano, but climbing; very fine; will grow in almost any soil.

Rugosa Alba, (Rugosa.) Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented, elegant.



Madam Wagram.

Rugosa Rubra, (Rugosa.) Flowers single, of a most beautiful, bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color, which are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant.

Safrano, (Tea.) A bright, apricot-yellow, changing to orange fawn; very much esteemed.

Souvenir de President Carnot, (Hybrid Tea.) The flowers are large and double, exquisitely shaped, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. The buds are wonderfully beautiful—long and pointed like Niphetos—perfection in every line. The color is a new delicate rosy blush, shaded a trifle deeper at center of the flower. Fragrance delicious; strong and free bloomer, has no weak point. One of the most popular of all roses.

Sunset, (Tea.) The color is a remarkable shade of rich, golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper, intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid afterglow.

The Queen, (Tea) It is pure white, makes good finely formed buds; is quite full, showing center but slightly when fully open. The petals are thick and of good substance, opens well, is very sweet, and has proven valuable, both for forcing and for open ground planting.

Ulrich Brunner, (Hybrid perpetual.) Brilliant cherry-red, a sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance.

White Banksia, (Banksia.) Small, double white flowers, in clusters; very fragrant.

White Rambler, (Polyantha.) A rank grower having the same habit and characteristics as the Crimson Rambler, except that the flowers are white.

Wichuriana, (The Japanese trailing rose.) This pretty novelty is a most valuable plant for covering embankments, rockeries, etc., and particularly for use in cemeteries; it is a low trailing species; its stems creeping on the ground almost as closely as the ivy; foliage small, dark green, lustrous; flowers are produced in July and are small, single, pure white and very fragrant.

Xavier Olibo, (Hybrid perpetual.) A magnificent rose of fine color, one of the very best; its shade of violet crimson is not to be found in any other rose; finest of all dark red roses.

Yellow Banksia, (Banksia.) Flowers large, but not so fragrant as White Banksia.

Yellow Rambler, (Polyantha.) Characteristics identical with the Crimson Rambler and producing flowers in large clusters; blooms are large, full and double, very fragrant and of a decidedly golden-yellow color; will undoubtedly become the most popular of the Ramblers.



REMEDIES FOR INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Lime, Sulphur, and Salt Wash for Winter Use.

For pernicious scale, and a preventive of curl leaf on peach trees, the following will produce an effective remedy:

Unslacked lime.....	40 pounds.
Sulphur.....	20 pounds.
Stock salt.....	15 pounds.
Water, to make.....	60 gallons.

DIRECTIONS.—Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler with 20 gallons of water, and boil over a brisk fire for not less than one hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place, the mixture will be of an amber color. Next place in a cask 30 pounds of unslacked lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slack it; and while it is boiling, add the 15 pounds of salt. When this is dissolved, add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and cook for half an hour longer, when the necessary amount of water to make the 60 gallons should be added.

Kerosene Emulsion for Black Scale on Olive Trees.

Kerosene oil (Pearl, 150° test).....	5 gallons.
Common laundry soap.....	1½ pounds.
Water.....	2½ gallons.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve the soap by boiling in 2½ gallons of water, and while boiling remove to another vessel; add the kerosene, and churn for fifteen minutes, or until a stable emulsion is formed. Afterward dilute with 6½ gallons of hot water for each gallon of oil, and to the mixture add 2½ pounds of soap dissolved hot water. Apply at a temperature of 140° F. in Aug. and Sept.

For Red Spider and Six-Spotted Mites on Citrus Trees.

Caustic soda (98 per cent).....	10 pounds.
Sulphur.....	20 pounds.
Dissolve in water.....	20 gallons.

DIRECTIONS.—Take the sulphur, mix it to a paste—not sloppy—with cold water in a barrel, then add to this wet sulphur 10 pounds of caustic soda (98 per cent), and it will boil the sulphur just like lime slacking; have 20 gallons of water to add to it as it boils, to prevent its burning. This is your stock solution, and when you get ready to spray your mites or spiders, put 40 gallons of water into another barrel, and take a half gallon of the stock solution and add to the 40 gallons of water, straining it to take out any sediment there may have been in the sulphur. Be sure you use *sulphur* instead of *yellow ochre*. Remember, this is for mites and spiders only. This stock solution to be diluted one-half gallon to forty gallons of water, and applied with a spray pump under 100 pounds pressure. Apply in summer.

For Flowering Shrubs or Garden Plants.

Whale-oil soap (80 per cent).....	½ pound.
Water.....	1 gallon.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve soap by boiling, and apply at a temperature of 100° to 120° F. Less for tender plants.

For Grasshoppers and Locusts.

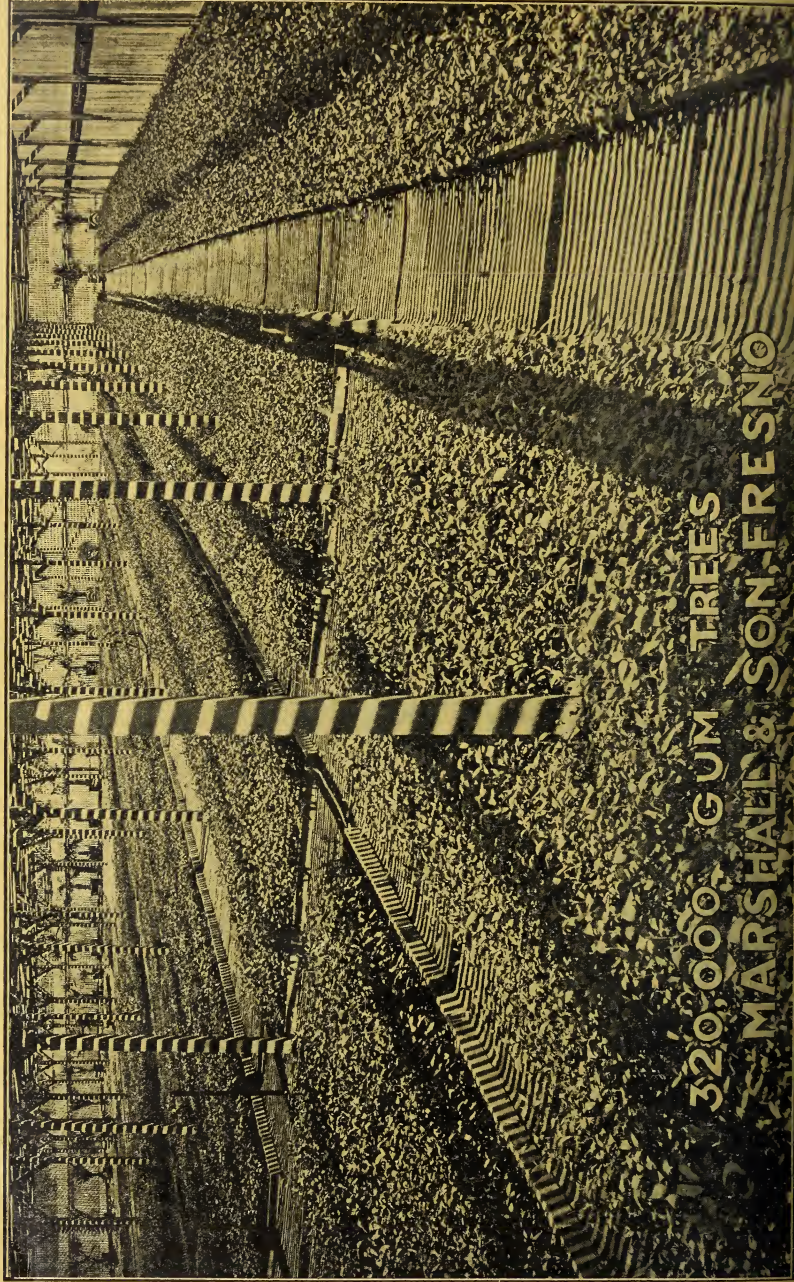
Thoroughly mix 40 pounds of bran, 20 pounds of middlings, and 20 pounds of arsenic; then add two gallons of cheap molasses, and sufficient water to moisten the whole. Place a tablespoonful a few inches from the tree or vine.

Peach Curl Leaf

This fungus is familiar to all orchardists, and is especially severe on some varieties of the peach more than on others. In the latest experiments, the following remedy (Professor Pierce's formula) has proved the most effectual:

Copper sulphate (bluestone).....	5 pounds.
Fresh lime.....	5 pounds.
Water.....	50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate (bluestone) in a barrel containing 10 or 12 gallons of water. Slack the Quicklime, and thin to a creamy whitewash. Pour the whitewash slowly through a wire screen into the copper solution. Stir thoroughly and add water to make 50 gallons. Mix in a wooden vessel.



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